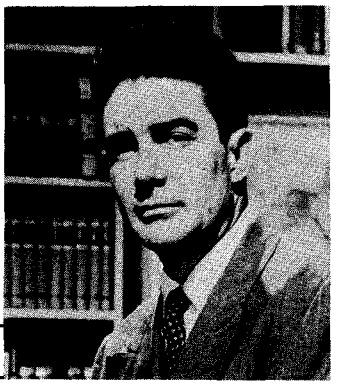
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 12, No. 3 (Broadcast 543) January 17, 1966 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ARE WE AFRAID TO DEFEND OURSELVES?

In the past 19 years (fiscal 1948 through fiscal 1966), Congress has appropriated 770 billion, 35 million dollars for the Department of Defense. This is 57% of total budgeted expenditures of the federal government during that period.[1] We have invested, in defense, $4000.00 for every person now living in the United States. Yet, our nation is now more vulnerable than ever before to destructive, even fatal, attack from abroad.

The Soviets have missiles that can carry enough explosive power to incinerate our major cities and kill, according to Department of Defense estimates, 149,000,000 Americans.[2] Despite all the deceptive political bluster in October, 1962, about removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, the missiles are still there. Our Secretary of Defense (Robert Strange McNamara) warns that, within five years, Chinese communists may have enough nuclear weapons to menace the entire Western world.[3]

In the past ten years, we have spent more than two billion dollars to develop the NIKE-X anti-missile missile which, in tests, has proved that it can detect a barrage of enemy missiles, sort out the ones carrying warheads, and destroy them in flight. The Department of Defense says it would cost 20 billion dollars to get the NIKE-X fully tested and produced in sufficient quantities for deployment around our major cities. The Department estimates that such a NIKE-X system could save 30 million American lives in the event of a missile attack. Nonetheless, McNamara — year after year, against the advice of top military experts — has steadfastly refused to allow production and deployment of NIKE-X missiles to protect our nation.[4]

While refusing to provide an anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system that could save millions of American lives, our leaders acknowledge that the Soviets are providing their country defense against *our* missiles. In March, 1962, President John F. Kennedy and other high officials admitted that the Soviets were pressing hard toward development of the most desperately needed weapon of our time—a means of destroying enemy rockets before they explode on target—and expressed fear

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1966. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas
No Reproductions Permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the Soviets were near success. In July, 1962, Khrushchev publicly boasted that the Soviets already had an effective defense against missiles. Khrushchev said the Soviets had an anti-missile missile that could "hit a fly in outer space."[5]

Without an anti-ballistic-missiles system, our *only* major defense against enemy missiles is the deterring power of the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC keeps a fleet of long-range manned bombers deployed so that a surprise attack could not knock out all at once. Some bombers are in the air all the time, the remainder on constant alert, ready to dump destruction on the homeland of an enemy who strikes us.

Since SAC provides the *only* major defense of our homeland against enemy missiles and bombers, our best military professionals have urged a continuous program of research and development to produce better and more powerful manned aircraft to take over as SAC bombers become obsolete. For three straight years, Congress appropriated money for more and better bombers; but each year, McNamara — defying the will of Congress and the judgment of military men — refused to spend the money. Meanwhile SAC strength dwindled dangerously. When President Kennedy appointed McNamara Secretary of Defense in 1961, the Strategic Air Command had 1500 long-range bombers. By December, 1965, SAC had only 680 bombers.[6]

On December 8, 1965, McNamara announced another drastic reduction: the number of SAC bombers will be cut to 255 by 1971.[6]

This announcement caused a storm of protest. Trying to allay the storm, McNamara, on December 10, promised that 210 new TFX bombers would be bought to replace some of the bombers being eliminated. He also said that an increase in missiles systems would help make up for the loss.[6]

When McNamara became Secretary of Defense in 1961, the United States had 100 ballistic missiles deployed for action. Today, we have 1300. Apparently, McNamara has radically changed our defensive system from reliance on bombers to reliance on missiles. Why? He says the Soviets are also switching from bombers to missiles.[6]

This raises a number of disturbing considerations. Though McNamara says the Soviets are concentrating on missiles, he stubbornly refuses to allow us a defense against missiles. He will not even permit the missiles force which professional military men say the United States needs, if our chief reliance is to be on missiles. The principal missile in our strategic arsenal is the MINUTEMAN ICBM. In early 1965, the Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously recommended that 1200 MINUTEMAN ICBMs be produced and deployed for use by 1969, as originally planned. McNamara ordered the force level of MINUTEMAN ICBMs reduced by 200.[7]

Concerning McNamara's shift from bombers to missiles, Senator Richard B. Russell (Georgia Democrat, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee) said (on December 14, 1965):

"The bomber phase-out is a serious, dangerous and unnecessary risk of the nation's security. In the B-52 strategic bomber we have a proven weapons system . . . the most powerful striking force in the world."[6]

On the other hand, Senator Russell pointed out, the MINUTEMAN ICBM, now becoming our chief land-based weapon of deterrence,

"has never been fired with a nuclear warhead. And we are prohibited from such a test under the nuclear test-ban treaty we have with the Russians."[6]

Other disturbing factors are involved in Secretary McNamara's announcement that we are shifting from manned bombers to missiles for the defense of our homeland. A few years ago, much publicity was given to the fact that the Department of Defense was installing missile-launching sites in strategic areas throughout the United States, for protection of major cities and critical industries. Little publicity has been given to the fact that the Defense Department is now selling many of these installations at public auction.

Throughout 1965, the Defense Department sent out bundles of catalogues announcing sales, to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the highest bidders, of missiles sites and equipment. I recently received four such catalogues on sales to be made during a one-week period in the month of January, 1966. The four Department of Defense catalogues solicit bids on 19 missile launching sites in Kansas, Washington, New York, and Wyoming, explaining that bids should be submitted to the Defense Logistics Services at Battle Creek, Michigan, where they would be opened on January 12, 13, and 18, 1966. The catalogues list Atlas E, Atlas F, and Titan 1 missile launching sites (with equipment) which cost the government (that is, taxpayers) $113,596,564.[8]

If we are shifting to reliance on missiles for the protection of our homeland, why are we eliminating the missile-launching sites we already have?

A little more than two weeks before McNamara announced (December 8, 1965) the phasing out of our strategic bombers, General Curtis LeMay (former commander of the Strategic Air Command) said:

"We need manned as well as unmanned systems. We need an advanced manned strategic aircraft. The TFX is not really the solution. It could be used, but it lacks size, range, and weight-carrying capacity to do the long-range job. We may be caught and have to use this aircraft as a poor substitute, for we are long past the time when we should have started production of a new and advanced manned system."[6]

The new TFX bomber which McNamara promises (a proposed adaptation of the controversial TFX fighter plane) cannot be ready and operational before 1970. *If* it is as good as McNamara indicates; *if* it becomes operational before the present bombers are eliminated; and *if* McNamara effects the missiles increase which he promises, the total deliverable nuclear strike power of the United States in 1971 *will be less than half what it is now.* IF! Experience with McNamara's past promises and predictions give little comfort to Americans concerned about the safety of their nation.

Consider, for example, McNamara's earlier pronouncements about the TFX fighter plane.

In the late 1950's the Defense Department decided that a new fighter aircraft could be designed which, with slight modifications, could serve both the Air Force and the Navy. Boeing Company and General Dynamics submitted designs and cost estimates for a Tactical Fighter Experimental plane (TFX).[9]

In October, 1962, the armed forces, *for the fourth time*, unanimously approved the Boeing design. Secretary of Defense McNamara overruled the military and, in November, awarded the contract to General Dynamics, which had bid 5.8 billion dollars. Boeing had bid 5.39 billion. McNamara predicted that acceptance of the higher bid would save the government one billion dollars.[9]

Controversy ensued; but McNamara insisted that General Dynamics' TFX (now officially designated F-111) was right for the Navy, as well as for the Air Force. Subsequent tests proved him wrong. Finally (quietly), a different version had to be designed for carriers. In early December, 1965, it was announced that this version now meant a production cutback and immense new costs because the craft was still thousands of pounds overweight for use on Navy carriers.[9]

The original cost estimate for the number of TFX planes needed was $6.5 billion. It is now estimated that the cost will be $8 billion, or more.[9]

McNamara's decision on strategic bombers, made in defiance of impressive military judgments, recalls others.

In the early 1960's, the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (Commander of NATO forces) strongly recommended development of a Mobile Mid-Range Ballistic Missile (MMRBM)—a nuclear weapon, with a range of 500 to 1500 miles, which could be fired from either a truck on land or a ship at sea. Our military experts wanted the MMRBM for use primarily as a ground-based weapon which could be fired from Europe into the industrial heartland of the Soviet Union. Presumably, the Soviets already have a comparable weapon which could

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be used against Europe, or against American forces in Europe.[10]

In 1963 and 1964, Congress appropriated money for research and development on an MMRBM. McNamara used less than half the money. In August, 1965, he canceled all work on the proposed weapon. Why? Because the MMRBM, intended as an offensive weapon against the Soviets, would be too provocative![10]

Our Navy has only one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the *U. S. S. Enterprise*, authorized during the Eisenhower administration. Nuclear power promises to solve major problems involved in keeping great ships at sea.

The *U. S. S. Enterprise* has demonstrated the advantages of nuclear fuels for carriers. Yet, McNamara, against the recommendation of top professional military men in position to express opinions on the subject, has stubbornly refused to permit any more nuclear powered carriers for the Navy. McNamara thus virtually banishes the aircraft carrier as an American weapon in modern warfare.[10]

McNamara's standard justification for decisions which override professional military advice is that he is trying to save money. It is obvious, however, that many of his money-saving decisions cost more than they save. His canceling of such projects as development of the MMRBM, after millions had been spent on it; his refusal to go ahead with development of a NIKE-X system after more than two billion dollars had been spent on research and testing; his auctioning off missile-launching sites which cost hundreds of millions of dollars—these and many similar McNamara moves have wasted taxpayers' money in huge amounts.

Moreover, while cutting out, or cutting back, expenditures on things which professional military men deem vital to the security of the United States, McNamara has shown no restraint in spending our defense money to serve political purposes. Note the following comments by Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina Republican):

"Not all of the money requested for defense contributes to military preparedness. In recent defense budgets, money has been included for such purposes as the President's Commission on Equal Opportunity in Housing, the Committee on Export Expansion, and even the President's Advisory Council on Arts."[7]

How much of the military budget of the United States is spent on political and social objectives of the administration in power, rather than on national defense? We do not know; but we do know there has been substantial emphasis in the Defense Department on activities harmful to the nation. The mission of the military should be to defend the nation against foreign powers. McNamara has given the military missions not even related to defense — missions which, by inciting domestic unrest, damage the country.

On July 26, 1963, McNamara issued a directive, "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces," ordering military commanders to take action in and against civilian communities around military bases, whenever those communities do not wholly support the administration's racial program.[11] The author of this directive was Adam Yarmolinsky who has a record of participation in communist activities dating back to his undergraduate days at Harvard.[12] McNamara recently elevated Yarmolinsky to the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.[13]

The 1963 Yarmolinsky directive implemented recommendations of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces. Appointed in June, 1962, this Committee had seven members: three being negroes; the other four being connected, in one way or another, with the Americans for Democratic Action, the Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League.[11]

On June 13, 1963, the Committee submitted a 93-page report, popularly known as the Gesell Report, after the name of a Washington, D. C. lawyer, Gerhard A. Gesell, Committee chairman.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Gesell Report (written by a Sacramento, California, negro attorney, Nathaniel S. Colley, a NAACP official)[14] indicated that military officers should no longer be rated for professional excellence, devotion to duty, or superior performance, but on their zeal in promoting the President's political objective of enforcing total integration, not just in the Armed Forces, but on the civilian population of the nation.[11]

To guarantee zealous and ideologically correct behavior on the part of military commanders, the Gesell Report recommended assignment of special "complaint officers," whose roles would be similar to those of political commissars attached to every military command in the Soviet Union. The Gesell Report also recommended an informer system inside each military command — similar to the informer system in communist armies — enabling informers about racial matters to by-pass the normal chain of command, shielding the informers from the necessity of identifying themselves and facing the persons they accuse.[11]

The Yarmolinsky directive of July, 1963, is merely one piece of evidence that Defense Secretary McNamara, in times of serious foreign threat to our national security, orders military missions designed not to defend the nation, but to enforce the political programs of Washington officialdom.

In a press interview on January 4, 1965 (concerning the closing of several defense bases) McNamara said, among other things:

"War is waste, and the preparation for war is waste . . . . I think that it would be a tremendous opportunity for us economically and socially to eliminate defense entirely. It would be a social good."[7]

After making a close analysis of the Secretary's complete statement in that January 4, 1965, press interview, Senator Thurmond pointed out that "the preparation for war is waste" *only* when the preparation is clearly unnecessary.[7]

If the nation has no enemies who pose a threat to its security, then military preparation is waste; but adequate preparation for war is the primary responsibility of government when a nation has enemies who would take advantage of its unpreparedness. Apparently, therefore, Secretary McNamara doubts the wisdom or necessity of American preparedness against communist military power, because the Secretary believes communists can be trusted not to endanger our national security.

In the spring of 1965, Secretary McNamara categorically asserted that "there is no indication" the Soviets are trying to achieve strategic nuclear superiority over the United States. Senator Thurmond said that assertion by the Secretary of Defense directly contradicts information which the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had given earlier in the year to committees of Congress. In fact, the Soviets are working desperately to achieve strategic nuclear superiority over the United States.[7]

In a report on military preparedness dated April 26, 1965, Senator Thurmond said:

"By law, the chief military advisors to the President and the Congress are the Joint Chiefs of Staff . . . . Immediately above the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the organization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, essentially a civilian agency. Between 1961 and 1964, this office grew in numbers of personnel from less than 3000 to 34,000."[7]

To illustrate the frightening significance of the mushrooming of this civilian bureaucracy which controls military policy, Senator Thurmond cited the following five McNamara decisions, during the first three months of 1965, which overrode military recommendations made unanimously by the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

(1) Reduction of the planned force level of MINUTEMAN ICBMS from 1200 to ~~200~~ 1000;

(2) Refusal to request adequate funds for research and development on an advanced manned strategic aircraft;

(3) Refusal to request funds for pre-production engineering on the badly needed YF-12 interceptor aircraft;

(4) Refusal to request funds for NIKE-X;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(5) Reduction of the rate of producing nuclear attack submarines from six each year to four.[7]

Senator Thurmond commented:

"One of the most essential ingredients of military preparedness is experienced professional military personnel. There is no lack of this resource in our defense establishment . . . . but it is of little value to our military preparedness when it is ignored and remains unused."[7]

The following is from the May 31, 1965, issue of *U. S. News & World Report*:

". . . the weapon that the U. S. may depend on for defense against any future missile attack from Red China . . . . is the Sprint, a missile killer rated as the fastest rocket in the world. It passed its first test in March . . . .

"Sprint is planned as a segment of the Nike-X missile-defense system.

"In testimony before a congressional committee, made public May 14 [1965], Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was referring to the Nike-X system when he said:

" 'I think we could decide to develop an anti-ballistic-missile system to protect us against Red China for a decade or two. As a matter of fact, I think this is well worth considering. That might cost us 8 billion to 10 billion dollars.'

"Sprint is . . . . [designed to intercept and destroy] enemy missiles attacking in the atmosphere at speeds up to 17,000 mph."

The following is from the December 20, 1965, issue of *U. S. News & World Report*:

"The Soviet Union is pushing ahead with its anti-missile-missile defense while the US is delaying development of an anti-missile system in order to save money."[6]

President Johnson has rejected victory as the objective of our war in Vietnam. The State Department scorns the very phrase *victory over communism* as being militaristic and uncompromising. Our fighting men are prohibited from striking fatal blows against the enemy in Vietnam, are denied the use of our best weapons, are shortchanged in some conventional weapons and supplies of war.[15]

Why? Why are our leaders determined not to win a war in which they are sacrificing the lives of our soldiers? Why are they spending 50 billion dollars a year through the Department of *Defense*, while refusing to order the weapons and defensive systems this nation most desperately needs? These are hard questions, but available facts indicate some answers.

In an editorial entitled "An Antimissile Moratorium," November 26, 1965, *The New York Times* said:

"Whether or not there will be a dangerous new Soviet-American nuclear missile race, set off by revolutionary anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) systems, undoubtedly will depend largely on the attitude of Moscow.

"Many factors . . . mitigate against a unilateral United States move to produce and deploy Nike-X complexes. Despite extraordinary breakthroughs in research and development and a unanimous recommendation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington would doubtless hold off if Moscow were only prepared to do the same . . . .

"What has brought a Nike-X system within reach has been development of incredibly accurate and rapid radars and computers that could differentiate an ICBM warhead from scores of decoys only a minute distant from target, then speed a nuclear anti-missile into its path in seconds. There is no confirmation that the Soviet Union is building or deploying such a system yet, but a massive Soviet ABM system could not be deployed secretly.

"In these circumstances, the wise course for the United States now is to make a major effort to convince Moscow that both countries would be better served by the kind of three-year moratorium urged by Dean Wiesner of M.I.T. and former Deputy Defense Secretary Gilpatric. A delay of another budget year for this purpose would not alter the present strategic balance . . . .

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"What must be remembered is that the $20 billion cost of a Nike-X system would only be a down payment. It would require a multibillion-dollar fallout shelter system nationwide, without which, as Secretary McNamara has said, 'there is no basis for deployment of an ABM system.' It would certainly lead to a new race of offensive missiles, increased fear of war and destruction of the emerging Soviet-American *detente*."

Detente means the relaxing of strained relations between nations. Just when the Soviets are intensifying their cold war vilification of the United States, denouncing us as an imperialistic aggressor, announcing continued support for our enemy in Vietnam, *The New York Times* sees an emerging Soviet-American *detente*!

The *Times* says there is no *confirmation* that the Soviets are building a defense against missiles. Who is supposed to give us confirmation? Should we wait until we know positively that the Soviets have made themselves invulnerable to our weapons, before we begin building a defense against theirs?

The *Times* says the Soviets could not deploy an anti-ballistic-missiles system secretly. Why not? Such secrecy in our open society would probably be impossible, but how can we know what goes on inside the huge slave empire known as the Soviet Union?

The *Times* recommends a three-year moratorium on beginning an ABM system, and then says that a delay of "another budget year" would not alter the present strategic balance. Does the *Times* want a *one year*, or a *three year*, delay? How do we *know* a delay would not alter the present strategic balance? How can we be sure the balance is not already tipped in favor of the Soviet Union?

The *Times* worries about the expense of a NIKE-X system and quotes McNamara as saying NIKE-X would be useless unless we also had a multibillion-dollar shelter system. Is McNamara as sure in this instance as he has been in other instances when he was proven quite wrong? Should we give up and try to provide no defense at all for our homeland, merely because it is assumed that we cannot provide absolute security?

Rigid economy *is* critically important, in national defense as in all other activities of government; but, in a 100-billion-dollar budget, can we not find places to economize without risking the very life of our nation? We spend billions every year on foreign aid to nations that are hostile toward us. We spend billions to prepare for landing a man on the moon. We spend billions to defend South Vietnam from communism. We spend billions on unconstitutional, wasteful, harmful "great society" programs at home. Are these more important than the lives of 190 million Americans?

The *Times* fears that if we try to defend ourselves against weapons which the Soviets already have, we will cause them to build new offensive weapons. Government officials who control national policies share that fear. In fact, disarmament and defense policies of our nation seem to be built on quaking fear and foolish hope: *fear* that preparedness to fight will provoke the Soviets; *hope* that if we disarm and render ourselves incapable of self-defense, the Soviets will follow our peaceful lead.

An attitude of peace at any price (a desire to surrender rather than fight; a feeling that it is better to be red than dead) is conspicious in the expressions of men with powerful influence on the policies of our government. They assume we cannot successfully defend ourselves against the Soviets. Hence, they recommend that we prepare for peaceful surrender to, and integration in, the Soviet empire.

The recommended three-year moratorium on beginning an anti-ballistic-missiles system did not originate with a *New York Times* editorial writer. The recommendation was made by a White House Conference committee appointed by President Johnson.[16]

Subsequently, I will discuss other recommendations made by that committee and review enough of the disarmament story to show that our government, while at war, is disarming our nation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How long will it be before we are completely at the mercy of our enemies?

Our only hope is that the public can be informed soon enough to vote out leftwing internationalists in Washington and replace them with constitutionalists who will see that our country is provided the kind of defense desperately needed.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Congress and the Nation*, Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1965, p. 390; *The Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year* 1965, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, January 21, 1964, p. 83; *The Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year* 1966, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, January 25, 1965, pp. 74-5

(2) Testimony of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to the House Armed Services Committee, February 18, 1965, p. 47

(3) "Red China's Nuclear Threat: The Time Grows Shorter," *U.S. News & World Report*, May 31, 1965, pp. 28-9

(4) "An Antimissile Moratorium," *The New York Times*, November 26, 1965, p. 34; AP article by Fred S. Hoffman, *The Dallas Times Herald*, December 22, 1965, p. 6B

(5) *U.S. News & World Report*, July 23, 1962, p. 13

(6) "New Cutback In Big Bombers: Effect On U.S. Defense," *U.S. News & World Report*, December 20, 1965, pp. 56-7; "Bombers Vs. Missiles: Showdown Ahead," *U.S. News & World Report*, December 27, 1965, pp. 30-2

(7) *Strom Thurmond Reports To The People*, newsletter by U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond (Rep., S. C.), March 15, April 12, April 19, April 26, 1965

(8) Catalogues for sales No. 01-6009, 01-6010, 01-6012, 01-6020, Department of Defense

(9) Series of articles from *Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly* by J. Richard Elliott, Jr., reprinted in *Congressional Record*, September 10, 1965, pp. 22592-600 (daily) by U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond (Rep., S. C.); article by Richard Wilson, *The Dallas Morning News*, September 7, 1965, p. 3D; "A System Threatened — Admiral Sees Danger in TFX Decision," by Clark Mollenhoff, *Congressional Record*, July 7, 1963, pp. 12694-5 (daily)

(10) "State Department Actual Arbiter Of Arms," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *Freedom Press*, Los Angeles, Calif., August 20, 1965

(11) "Gesell Report," discussion by various U. S. Representatives lead by L. Mendel Rivers (Dem., S. C.), Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (Dem., La.), H. R. Gross (Rep., Iowa), and Louis C. Wyman (Rep., N. H.), including complete text of the Gesell Report, *Congressional Record*, August 7, 1963, pp. 13548-99 (daily)

(12) *Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies*, Hearings before the Preparedness Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Armed Services Committee, 1962, pp. 1491-2

(13) AP story in *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., October 26, 1965

(14) Letter from Nathaniel S. Colley to this office dated September 10, 1963

(15) For details on the Vietnam fiasco, see this *Report*, "What We Should Do In Vietnam," January 3, 1966.

(16) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, December 3, 1965, p. 2441; *U.S. News & World Report*, December 6, 1965, p. 6; "3-Year Moratorium Urged On An Antimissile Missile," by Robert Kleiman, *The New York Times*, November 24, 1965, pp. 1, 4; "Nuclear Genie and the Bottle," by Alice Widener, *U.S.A.*, December 10-24, 1965, 8 pp. (530 East 72d Street, New York, New York 10021; price: $1.00 a single issue, $20.00 a year)

Subscription:	**6 months**	**— $ 6.00**
	1 year	**— $10.00**
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1964 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1965 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Clothback		— $ 4.00
Pocketsize		— $ 1.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Long-Play Record Albums		
The Fearless American		— $ 3.98
Deacon Larkin's Horse		— $ 3.98
Our Nation's Pact With The Devil		— $ 3.98

NAME ***(Please Print)***

STREET ADDRESS

CITY **STATE** **ZIP CODE**

(Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED